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# Editorial

The articles in this issue of *Journal of Criminal Justice and Security* can be categorised into three groups. First two articles discuss the issue of plural policing institutions, namely police, municipal wardens and private security in Slovenia. Two papers from criminological area are following. The first paper deals with important topic of trust and legitimacy of policing, and the classical criminological topic about the youth delinquency is analysed in the next one. The journal ends with the criminal investigation topic in which benefits and challenges of interpreter-mediated police interviews are analysed.

In the first paper **Saša Kuhar** and **Bojan Tičar** compare the legal regulation of the Slovenian police and the municipal warden service. The article is based on an analysis of different laws, legal regulation and theory relating to public policing authorities, performing police tasks in local communities. The comparison of functions, powers and coercive means of police officers and municipal wardens are presented. Authors stress that cooperation between police officers and municipal wardens is legally defined and is essential for ensuring security on the local level. Municipal wardens can perform many police tasks and this allows police officers to focus on security issues that are more complex. **Miha Dvojmoč** presents the results of the study on competences of security guards in Slovenia as assessed by users of private security services and security managers. Both security guards and security managers assessed themselves similarly in terms of their own interpersonal competencies. The findings suggest security guards' interpersonal competencies are evaluated better by the users of security services than by security guards themselves. Author concludes that it is important for the work of security personnel to be performed by employees holding suitable interpersonal competencies for such work; otherwise, the work is performed poorly or, in the worst case, causes conflicts within a private security organisation, as well as with the users of its services.

In the next paper the results of survey on trust in police by Serbian and Slovenian law students was presented by group of authors. **Natalija Lukić, Vanja Bajović, Bojan Tičar,** and **Katja Eman** conducted a secondary analysis of data from a web survey, using different descriptive and multivariate statistical methods. The findings indicate that the law students generally question their willingness to comply with laws and cooperate with the police. The results reveal a slightly more positive perception of police legitimacy by the Slovenian law students than their Serbian counterparts. Similar, police authority, trust in police, procedural justice and police effectiveness are more positively perceived in Slovenia. **Lino Bianco** is discussing the issue of housing and resettlement of young offenders in Malta. The paper addresses social inclusion support as a main focus area of intervention for young offenders after being released from custody. According to the author, the preparation of a Young Offenders Housing and Resettlement Protocol and a cross-government action plan for young offenders drafted with all parties involved, including the offenders themselves, is the way how to address this topic.

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**Jane Goodman-Delahunty** and **Natalie Martschuk** discuss the role of interpreter-mediated police interviews in the last paper. The purpose of the study was to identify best practice in interpreter use in suspect and intelligence interviews conducted by sample of experienced law enforcement practitioners from Asian Pacific jurisdictions. Semi-structured interviews were conducted and practitioners agreed that interpreters changed the interview dynamic, and identified benefits and risks of interpreter use. Practitioners major concerns were related to maintaining control of the interview, accuracy loss, maintenance of nonverbal communication, interview duration and fatigue. Results of the study reveal that the selection of the interpreter, advance preparation regarding ground rules and content, and placement of the interpreter are the best strategies to manage interviews.

Editorial board hopes you will find all the articles interesting and a good source of new ideas. And as this is the last issue for the year 2016, we wish you all the best in the 2017.

*Assoc. Prof. Branko Lobnikar, Ph.D.*  
Editor of English Issues

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# Uvodnik

Članke v tej številki revije *Varstvoslovje* bi lahko razvrstili v tri vsebinske sklope. V prvih dveh člankih avtorji razpravljajo o pomembnih vprašanih zagotavljanja varnosti z vidika pluralne policijske dejavnosti. Naloge in pooblastila policije in redarjev so predstavljene v prvem članku, v drugem pa avtor analizira kompetence, potrebne za uspešno delo zasebnih varnostnikov. Pri tem primerja ocene kompetenc s strani varnostnih menedžerjev in naročnikov zasebnovarnostnih storitev. Sledi sklop kriminoloških člankov, kjer avtorji najprej primerjajo stopnjo zaupanja in legitimnosti policije v Sloveniji in Srbiji, v naslednjem članku pa avtor predstavi pristop integracije mladoletnih prestopnikov po prestani kazni zapora v skupnost. Številko zaključuje kriminalistični članek o prednostih in izzivih uporabe tolmačev pri zasliševanju osumljencev kaznivih dejanj.

**Saša Kuhar** in **Bojan Tičar** v članku *Pravna ureditev slovenske policije in občinskega redarstva* primerjata pooblastila in naloge policistov in redarjev pri zagotavljanju varnosti v lokalni skupnosti. V Sloveniji ustava, zakoni in podzakonski akti natančno določajo naloge, pooblastila in prisilna sredstva obeh organov. Avtorja poudarjata, da je sodelovanje med policisti in občinskimi redarji zakonsko opredeljeno in tudi nujno za zagotavljanje varnosti na lokalni ravni. Redarji lahko na občinski ravni opravljajo številne naloge, ki so tradicionalno vezane na policijsko delo, s čimer je policiji omogočeno, da se osredotoča na varnostno najbolj zahtevne naloge. **Miha Dvojmoč** razpravlja o pomenu kompetenc varnostnikov skozi oči varnostnih menedžerjev in uporabnikov varnostnih storitev. Pri tem je zanimiva ugotovitev, da uporabniki varnostnih storitev bolje ocenjujejo medosebne kompetence varnostnega osebja, kot jih (samo)ocenjujejo varnostniki ali varnostni menedžerji. Avtor ugotavlja, da je za učinkovito delo zasebnovarnostnih podjetij pomembno, da imajo zaposleni tudi ustrezne medosebne kompetence, drugače je delo opravljeno slabo in lahko povzroča konfliktno situacije tako znotraj podjetja kot z uporabniki zasebnovarnostnih storitev.

V članku *Zaupanje v policijo srbskih in slovenskih študentov prava* **Natalija Lukić**, **Vanja Bajović**, **Bojan Tičar** in **Katja Eman** predstavljajo ugotovitve raziskave, kako študenti prava ocenjujejo legitimnost policije v dveh državah z območja bivše Jugoslavije. Ugotovitve kažejo, da so študenti prava na splošno zadržani do sodelovanja s policijo. Rezultati pri slovenskih študentih prava razkrivajo nekoliko bolj pozitivno dožemanje legitimnosti policijske dejavnosti. V Sloveniji tudi bolj pozitivno zaznavajo avtoriteto policije, zaupanje v policijo, postopkovno pravičnost in učinkovitost policije. **Lino Bianco** v prispevku z naslovom *Nastanitev in reintegracija mladih prestopnikov: primer medresorskega akcijskega načrta za Malto* analizira, ali se je s finančnega vidika smiselno lotiti priprave protokola za nastanitev in reintegracijo mladih prestopnikov ter medresorskega akcijskega načrta za reintegracijo mladostnikov po izpustitvi na prostost. Po opravljeni analizi ugotavlja, da je priprava protokola in medresorskega akcijskega načrta, ki bi upoštevala vse vključene strani, tudi mlade prestopnike, human in upravičen način investiranja v narodov družbeni kapital.

V zadnjem članku **Jane Goodman-Delahunty** in **Natalie Martschuk** analizirata vlogo tolmačev pri izvajanju policijskih intervjujev. Avtorici sta želeli

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opredeliti najboljše prakse vključevanja tolmačev v policijske razgovore na podlagi vzorca izkušenih predstavnikov organov pregona iz azijsko-pacifiške regije. Intervjuvanci so se strinjali, da vključenost tolmača spremeni dinamiko razgovora, so pa identificirali koristi ter tveganja njihove vključenosti. Glavni pomisleki so se nanašali na ohranitev nadzora nad razgovorom, izgubo natančnosti, ohranjanje ustreznega odnosa, trajanje razgovora in utrujenost, ključ do uspeha pa so videli v izbiri tolmača, vnaprejšnji pripravi ter pravilni umestitvi tolmača v prostor, kjer se izvaja policijski intervju.

V uredništvu upamo, da so prispevki zanimivi in uporabni. V letu 2017 pa vam želimo obilo uspehov.

*Izr. prof. dr. Branko Lobnikar*  
Urednik števil v angleškem jeziku